THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST JUNE.

THE FIFTEEN PUZZLE.—As Artemus Ward said of his tame coon, this is a most amusing little cuss. In America, the land of its origin, it has become a malignant epidemic, attacking children and their parents with equal avidity. Even the Presidential campaign has waned in interest since the advent of the later sensation. It has taken nearly three months to cross the Atlantic, but it threatens to spread rapidly. The Puzzle is thus set forth:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

It will be seen from the above that the Puzzle consists of fifteen blocks, numbered consecutively, exactly filling the box containing them, one space alone excepted. The blocks are put into the box in confusion, and the puzzle consists in sliding them from square to square until they are arranged in order as shown in the diagram.

THE LANCET has the following:—

The public are, probably, not aware of the cruelty which is being inflicted on a large class of the community by the practice of keeping shop-women standing during the hours of business In some of the large establishments daily patronised by ladies of fashion, the permanent injury done to the young persons engaged is of alarming proportions, and it is time to protest. Young women come up from the country in full health, and are rapidly reduced to a condition which practically condemns them to life-long suffering. So fatuous is the discipline in many of the large houses, that if a girl is seen to lean for a few moments for relief in her weariness she is reprimanded, and if the offence (!) be repeated, dismissed. This cruelty—we can use no milder term—is one which society, or, if need be, the law, must put down. We have not adverted to this painful subject until compelled to do so by the most conclusive evidence that the practice of keeping girls standing during business hours is a large factor in the causation of the most distressing diseases.

Is n't modern fashion the acme of modern civilization? And what does civilization care, if it is productive of cruelty?

MESSRS. MALLIK & Co's *Calcutta Medical News* is increasing in usefulness every month. Its original communications and selections are equally interesting. We give below a few choice bits from the May number of this periodical.

BABU RAKHALDAS GHOSH, Assistant Surgeon, gives in the *Medical News* the following interesting account of the twins lately exhibited in Calcutta:

About 5 months ago, Shaik Asmun, a Mahomedan, inhabitant of Kucum, a village in the Bombay Presidency, brought over his twin children to Calcutta for exhibition. The twins were advertised in the Calcutta Exchange Gazette.

As the case is peculiarly interesting, and very rare to be generally met with, I take the opportunity of recording a few rough notes that were taken from personal observation.

The twins are both females, about 11 months old, fair and healthy. They present two complete bodies united in front partly by the chest, and partly by the abdomen. The union is formed by the adhesion of the lower third of their sternums and upper half of their abdomens as low down as the umbilicus which is situated in the lower margin of the union. The line of union is exactly at the median line of both. It is 5¼ inches long, 1¾ inches broad and 1 inch thick. It is bony above and fleshy below. The bony union is formed by the complete fusion of the lower ends of the two sternums, forming a distinct bony bridge with a well marked notch above. The skin of the one imperceptibly blends with that of the other. Just at the centre of the lower margin of the fleshy mass, is seen the umbilicus which is the only one to be observed for both. The navel is directed downwards. There is no union of the ribs as far as could be ascertained. Both possess separate hearts and livers in their usual positions They generally lie down on their sides:—of course facing each other. When one child begins to sleep, the other falls asleep within a very short time. When one awakes, the other awakes too a little while after. They take nourishment separately by their mouths and pass stools and water separately.

A curious fact told by the father of the twins was, that if one of them got ill, the other was sure to be ill within a few hours. When in Calcutta one of them got measles, and the other contracted the disease a day after. The mother of the twins did not experience any delay or difficulty during labor, but the second twin was delivered apparently still born, but was resuscitated after 4 or five hours.

WE TAKE from the *Medical News* the following items:

Preservation of Eggs by Lime Water.—Relative to the preservation of eggs by immersion in lime water, M. Peschier has given some satisfactory evidence of the efficacy of the process. Eggs which he had preserved for six years in this way, being boiled and tried, were found perfectly fresh and good; and a confectioner of Geneva had used a whole cask of eggs preserved by the same means. In a small way eggs may be thus preserved in bottles or other vessels. They are to be introduced when quite fresh, the bottle then filled with lime water a little powdered lime sprinkled in at last, and then the bottle closed. To prepare the lime water twenty or thirty pints of water are to be mixed up with five or six pounds of slacked quick lime, put into a covered vessel, allowed to lear by standing, and the lime water immediately used.

Ink-Erasing Powder. Take of alum, amber, sulphur, saltpetre, each, in fine powder, one part; mix. This forms an excellent mixture for the removal of ink spots and writing on paper,

Remedy for Corns.—Mr. Gezow, a Russian apothecary, recommends the following as a "sure" remedy for corns, stating that it proves effective within a short time, and without causing any pain;—Salicylic acid, 30 parts; extract of Cannabis Indica, 5 parts; collodion; 240 parts. To be applied by means of a camel's-hair pencil.

TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE.

THE LIVERPOOL COURIER gives the following interesting particulars of the four wealthiest men living:

Of these the poorest is His Grace the Duke of Westminster, whose income is set down at £800,000 a year. Taking it at that sum, the amount which the Duke can spend without entrenching on his capital is £2,000 a day, £90 per hour, and £1 10s. a minute. The next man in the ascending scale is Senator Jones, of Nevada, whose income is valued at exactly one million sterling, giving him the right to spend, if he likes, £2 a minute out of revenue. The head of the Rothschild family comes next, with a yearly income of two millions, and the expenses which he can defray thereout are, of course, double as great as those of the Senator. At the top of the list comes Mr. J.W. Mackey, with a revenue of 2½ millions, which enables him to disburse £7,000 a day, £300 an hour and £5 a minute. The fortunes of the other three are insignificant, if compared with this gentleman's wealth. For they were the growth of many years either of successful toil or lucky speculation, or both combined. But Mr. Mackey, as the *Courier* remarks, was 30 years ago a penniless boy in Ireland. Sixteen years ago he was bankrupt; and now he is the owner of the richest silver mine that has ever been discovered There is, therefore, hope for all the penniless boys in "Old Ireland." We commend to them the example of Mr. J.W. Mackey, who, it appears is now only 45 years old, and if he goes on at the same rate as during the last 16 years will have ample time to treble his fortune and possess an income ten times as large as that of the Duke of Westminster. Already the capitalised value of his property is set down at 55 millions sterling against the modest 16 millions of the Duke.

We should like to know what is the authority of the *Liverpool Courier* for the above figures.

IT IS STATED that their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda, have placed Rs. 10,000 in the hands of the Government of India towards the support of the families of the men who were killed in defending the Kabul Residency in September last. H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of Indore has also offered Rs. 5,000 for the same or some similar purpose.

THE TOTAL incomes of the Prince of Wales from various sources is about £120,000 per annum, of which £40,000 is parliamentary annuity, which latter it is said many are desirous of raising to £100,000 on account of the prince's debts.

IT IS now said that Miss Marion Evans, otherwise called George Eliot, has not been married to Mr. Cross, his marriage being with the legal widow of the late Mr. G. H. Lewes, not with Miss Evans who lived with Mr. Lewes as his wife without any legal marriage. What revelations!

ACCORDING to the *Anglo-Indian Guardian* one of the last things done by the Beaconsfield Cabinet before going out of office was to send out to Lord Lytton a despatch about the late financial fiasco which his Lordship is likely to remember for the natural term of his life. Those who have come to be aware of the character of the despatch, describe it as unparalleled in the annals of Foreign and Colonial Secretariat literature. We give it in another column.

THE SAME JOURNAL says: "A young Eurasian and a young Englishman, both of whom were born in India, having some little time ago been appointed Deputy Magistrates by the Government of Bengal, the Government of India has lately called on Sir A. Eden to explain how these two foreigners have been placed in appointments reserved by a special despatch from the India Office for Natives of the country. The Lieutenant Governor is said to have replied, that one of the young men, the Eurasian, is a native within the meaning of the despatch, and that the appointment filled by the other does not fall within the purview of the despatch.'

IT IS stated that Mr. Kassinath Trimbuk Telang, Barrister-at-Law, was offered the Joint Judgeship of Nassick, but he declined to accept it. Mr. Telang is right in not accepting the fetters of office, but the service has lost a first-rate man. Why is Rao Bahadur G. M. Ranade passed over?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE.

THE BEHAR HERALD implies that the antiquated Patwari is likely to be discontinued in Behar. We hope the *Herald's* surmise is correct. The revival of the Patwari system was a hobby of Sir George Campbell.

WE SEE it stated that Ceylon is threatened with the "Poor White" difficulty. A great deal of distress prevails among planters, of whom hundreds are out of employment. Why should they be a burden upon the State?

MADRAS holds the third place among the ports in India. The value of its import trade for last month is given at little over 27½ lakhs of rupees and that of its export trade at about 23½ lakhs. The value of the import and export trade of Calcutta exceeds 61 millions.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jajpore in the Balasore district brings to notice that the Road and Public Works Cesses are being levied from holdings situated within Municipal limits, which is in contravention of the provisions of the Road Cess Act. The correspondent further says that no notice has been yet taken of this irregularity by the authorities. Petition the Lieutenant Governor.

IN OUR ISSUE of the 7th instant we noticed the judgment of Justice Wilson, ordering an injunction to issue against the publishers of "A short History of England down to the year 1877." A Correspondent at Lahore writes to say that he has been surprised at the order as such a thing as the publication and translation of English works in this country without the permission of those who hold the copy-right is a common occurrence, and as a matter of fact a great many English mathematical works have been translated into Hindusthani and other Indian languages. He requests us to publish *in extenso* the judgment of Justice Wilson above referred to. We have not space for the whole judgment but we give so much of it as elucidates the law upon the subject:

About the law applicable to such cases, there is no doubt. When one person has published a compilation (such a short history of England necessarily is) any body else is at liberty to publish a rival compilation, and in doing so may handle the same subjects, use the same sources of information, and refer to the same authorities as the earlier author. But he must work from the original authorities himself. He has no right to use his predecessor's work to lighten his own labours.

We may state a few facts in connection with the question raised. Our correspondent is under a mistake if he thinks that the English Copy-right Act is not in force in this country. Under the International Copy-right Act made binding by treaty foreign publishers render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed therein, if they reprint the original of an English work or translate it into their own language, or present a compilation or abstract of the same, which might shew that the publisher has availed himself of the author's labour, ingenuity and skill, and thereby encroached upon the privileges and benefits which the author alone is entitled to enjoy. In British India no treaty is required to extend the obligations and liabilities above referred to. Mathematical works are for the most part compilations or reproductions of what have been extant from a long time and the matter therein contained has become, public property. That, however, does not give the foreigner or Indian publisher the liberty to reproduce the compilation in the form in which it originally appeared.

THURSDAY, 25TH JUNE.

MR. DINSHA D. DAVAR'S paper on "England and India" read before the *East India Association* and of which we have received a copy is a valuable contri-

bution to the literature on Indian topics now so eagerly sought for and read by the British public. The lecturer shewed great moderation, firmness and independence in exposing some of the weak points in the British administration of India.

WE acknowledge elsewhere the receipt of a copy of Mr. Gunesh Wassoodev Joshi's memorandum on the education of the agricultural class. Mr. Joshi advocates the introduction of a system, under which the male children of agriculturists will learn to read and write and will also have opportunities for acquiring practical knowledge of agriculture. For funds he would insist upon the application of the proceeds of the Education Cess and the *gram kurcha* to their legitimate purpose, *viz*, the benefit of those from whom they are realized. The paper is thoroughly practical.

A RANCHI correspondent writes that the early setting in of the monsoon in that hilly district is an event of good augury, cultivation has already commenced and the Indian corn and goondhi are looking up. Rice sells there at a very moderate price. The mangoe is short. Small-pox which was raging there with virulence will it is hoped now abate.

WE HAVE received an authenticated communication from Cachar in which the writer gives vent to his cries of woe and distress on account of the ban under which the natives of Sylhet have been placed. No native of Sylhet, whatever his qualifications, are held eligible to Government employ in his own district. Judicial appointments may be excepted, but ministerial appointments cannot fairly be objected to.

DR. COTTRELL'S address, of which a copy has been kindly sent to us, read at the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute, deals with the large question of reconciling science with religion. As far as we can judge the learned Doctor treats his subject in a philosophical style and brings a vast store of erudition to bear on the question.

HE CAME and vanished like a shadow—this is the motto of the drop scene of Sir Andrew Clarke's Indian career. It is said that he came to complete his service.

MR. H. N. P. GRANT, we learn has accepted the office of Honorary Secretary to the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. Grant being unwell, Babu Peary Chand Mitter will act as Secretary *protem*.

FRIDAY, 25TH JUNE.

A PRIVATE letter received from Simla says that the clerks of all the Secretariats except the Financial Office and of some other public offices have petitioned the Governor General to restore them their Simla allowances, the withdrawal of which is to them a source of great hardship.

A CORRESPONDENT requests us to mention that His Highness the Maharaja of Joudhpore G. C. S. I. has purchased eight of the best race-horses in India viz. King Kraft, Prosperity and Salisbury &c., from Mr. Maitland at a cost of Rs. 26,000. Somebody, however, in another paper contradicts this statement.

A CORRESPONDENT at Nabigunge writes :

We hear there is a proposal for transfer of the Nabigunge Munsifee in Sylhet from Nabigunge to the Habeegunge subdivision. Suitors and others for whose interest the Munsifi exists are opposed to the transfer on account of the great inconvenience and hardship which it will entail upon them. Nabeegunge is the centre of the Munsiff's circle and the Munsiff's Court is there from its foundation Besides the place possesses advantages in point of salubrity of climate and conveniences of food &c., in which no place in Sylhet can rival. Habeegunge is 16 miles south of Nabeegunge and has no good communication with this country during the dry season. If paucity of work be any reason for the proposed transfer that objection will cease to exist by adding Pergunnahs, Khoorsha and Atoogan to the Munsiffee.

A FRENCH physicist, after study of the records of earthquakes from the beginning of the last century, finds that the disturbances are most frequent when Jupiter and Saturn are in certain positions ; and from this he predicts that the number of earthquakes will be large in 1886, 1891, 1898, 1900, and onwards to 1930, where his calculations stop for the present. In one sense it may be regarded as fortunate that the world must wait six years before the prediction can be verified.

WE HAVE received a letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent reporting another murder at Krishnaghur. The victim this time is a youth of 23 years of age named Kissory Lal Sing, who lived at Kashadanga, a village under the Police Station of Nokasiparah within the head-quarters sub-division of Krishnaghur. The cause of death is alleged to be jealousy. Police investigation has as usual proved fruitless, and so the murderer remains undetected.

WE CONGRATULATE the *Indian Herald* on its developement into a broad-sheet. Although the paper has not stuck to its original character as a native organ, it is conducted with much ability and deserves success.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that Mr. Martin Wood has been elected a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. A man of great ability and experience and with the most generous sympathies for the people of this country, he will strengthen the Corporation as well as the hands of those, who are on the side of right and justice.

WE TAKE the following from the *Bombay Review* :

It is an insult to public opinion both here and at home that both Sir John Strachey and Mr R B Chapman still remain at Simla. Major Newmarch ought to have been sent to the front a month ago to take account of the largesses which Mr. Lepel Griffin and the several Generals of Divisions are supposed to be scattering with liberal hands. This would be real hard work for the gallant Major, instead of sitting in a cool office affecting to check off returns which, if he is possessed of common sense, he must have known were absurd. So much for the convicted, but unsentenced offenders. The moral for the moment appears to be, that, as Sir John Strachey—defying constitutional practice and public decency alike—is permitted to keep up his subdued chuckle *Je suis y'reste*, the Marquis of Ripon should be admonished to keep the arch-deceiver at arm's length. Let him go and chum with the new Earl at Benmore, or wherever it is ; for his presence at the Council Board, backed by his matchless art of insinuating influence, is the most serious peril that the new Viceroy has in his path at this moment.

We entirely agree. Sir John Strachey, it is stated, will stay on till November, and we do not know what a world of mischief he may not do by his close proximity, with Lord Ripon during these four fatal months. Away, thou mischievous sprite !

WE ARE sorry to notice the death of Mr. Thornton, Permanent Secretary, P. W. D, India Office. He was a very able officer, and the gap caused by his death cannot be easily filled up.

SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE.

LORD RIPON held a Levee on Saturday last, which was very largely attended. The Press Commissioner has kindly sent us a list of the gentlemen, who attended the Levee, but we regret we cannot make room for it.

ONE OF THE first acts of Lord Ripon has been an order that Sunday as a holiday shall be strictly observed. Both Christians and non-Christians will equally bless him for this generous order.

WHEN the Mahomedan Literary Society presented a farewell address to the late Viceroy, the National Mahomedan Association could not be expected to remain silent. It has also presented an address and dwells on almost the same points, praising as a matter of course the Affghan policy of Lord Lytton's Government. Would Syud Ameer Ali have allowed his Association to commit itself in this scandalous way if he had been here? His co-religionists should read his patriotic article in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

AT A RECENT meeting of the East India Association Sir Arthur Hobhouse said that Consultative Councils should be established by Government in India in order to enlist intelligent native opinion on the side of good government.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES Lord and Lady Lytton leave Simla on the 28th instant. Necessary orders have been issued according them all the honors and distinctions due to the Viceroy.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following remarks of Mr. Medlicott, President of the Asiatic Society, which he made at the May Meeting of the Society in presenting to it Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's second volume of the Antiquities of Orissa :

I have the pleasure of presenting a gift in which the Society may take pride as well as interest. It is the second Volume of the Antiquities of Orissa by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. For five and thirty years Dr. Mitra has, I may say, belonged to the Society. It was to him as a school before he made himself a master in the studies to which he has devoted his life. Although this work has been brought out quite independently of the Society, we may truly say that but for the Society, it would never have appeared. I am not competent to judge of the critical merits of a work of antiquarian research—no doubt this volume will sustain in this respect the reputation of its author—but of its form, I may venture to remark, that it seems worthy of the important object undertaken to make an adequate permanent record of the wonderful monument of a bygone attempt at civilization in this country. For such investigation it is especially to be regretted that so few of Dr. Mitra's fellow countrymen have endeavoured to emulate the conspicuous example he has set them, for it is surely to be presumed that, with equal learning, a native must have a great advantage over a foreigner in interpreting the symbols of a mythology and of a social phase, the traditions and the residual customs of which formed the elements of his earlier training. The Society can scarcely show a higher sense of the duties of its position than by the encouragement of native learning.

IT AFFORDS us much pleasure to notice that Babu Denonath Ghose, Senior Assistant, Financial Department, will be appointed Assistant Accountant General. His services in the Financial Department have been more than once acknowledged by the Financial Secretary and the Finance Minister. He is an able, experienced and zealous officer and fully deserves the lift under notice.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a fly sheet entitled the *Self-Improver*. We do not quite understand the object of the projector of this periodical.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a long letter complaining of the way in which Ward Commissioners in the Suburban Municipality are appointed and "retired." Nominally the names, he says, are submitted to the Commissioners at meeting but practically the Vice-Chairman does as he pleases. This is nothing new to us. We hope the meeting to be held this afternoon will do some good. We would recommend our correspondent to join the promoters of the meeting and strengthen their hands.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 19th June numbered 152 only, of which one was from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 41 from fevers, 15 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, wounds, and suicide, 10 from asthma and pthisis, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born, 40 died between the ages of 15 days and under and one year, and 23 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The week under report was one of the healthiest for many years.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:— 1. Correspondence relating to the estimates for the war in Affghanistan (Parliamentary blue-book). 2. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for 1879. 3. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Mysore for 1878-79. 4. Army circulars, 1880. 5. Memorial praying for the re-establishment of the college classes of the Gowhati School. 6. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for April and May, 1880. 7. The Self-Improver from June 26th to July 10th. 8. Bandhub, a Bengali monthly Vol. V. No. 1. 9. The Parsis of Bombay, a lecture delivered on February 26th 1880, at a meeting of the Bethune Society, Calcutta. By Rajendralala Mittra LL D. C. I. E. 10. Memorandum on the Education of the Agricultural class. By Gonesh Wassoodev Joshi.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, June 19th.—Sir Wilfred Lawson's Local Option resolution, submitted to the House of Commons last night, was carried against Government. Mr. Ney Elias is about to visit Kashgar again to ascertain the condition of its internal affairs and to facilitate trade.

19th.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone said, in reply to a question, that the Government had resolved to execute the Berlin Treaty impartially as between Turkey and Russia, Mussulmans and Christians. The Premier also said that, though he was not favorable to the adoption of Local Option, the Government would be neutral.

22nd.—In the House of Commons last night the Premier said, in reply to a question, that the repayment of this year's quota of the Indian loan would be considered when the financial statement of the Indian Government was received. The remission of the amount would require the passing of an Act of Parliament to sanction it. The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said he had no reason to believe that Abdul Rahman was marching to Kabul, accompanied by Russian officials.

23rd.—After two days' debate the House of Commons last night negatived by 275 to 230 the motion of Mr. Labouchere to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to make an affirmation in lieu of the oath of allegiance. Mr Gladstone, Lord Hartington and other prominent ministers voted in the minority. The conservative papers criticise the result as a defeat of the Government. Sir Garnet Wolseley has received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian have had the honorary rank of General in the German army conferred on them.

23rd—This afternoon Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the Bar of the House of Commons and claimed his seat as a duly returned member, when he was ordered by the speaker to withdraw. Refusing to obey he was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms.

25th.—In the House of Lords last night the Burials Bill was read a third time and passed. In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote introduced the following motion ; that the House having asserted its authority, Mr. Bradlaugh be released. The motion was agreed to without a division.

25th.—The Albanians have refused the mediation of England, and are organising resistance to the dismemberment of their territory.

26th.—In the House of Commons last night the Premier in reply to a question, said that the Government will reconsider the position of Mr. Bradlaugh arising out of the recent decision of the House. The resolution in favour of Sunday closing was proposed and agreed to, but opposed by the Secretary of State, Home Department. The House of Lords read the third time and passed the Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The court of appeal has discharged the writ of error in the Tichborne case.

Paris, June 19th.—A Ministerial bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies granting plenary amnesty to Political Convicts.

Constantinople, June 20th.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made on the life of the grand Shereef of Mecca. Disturbance have broken out at Diabekir among the famished population. The Governor has resigned.

23rd.—The Porte has proposed to delay the fulfilment of the convention relating to the Montenegro and Albanian question until the agitation has subsided in Albania. The Albanians have protested energetically against any dismemberment of the territory in favour of Greece.

Rangoon, June 26th.—Nyoung Oke, with some followers, crossed the river. The party, being armed, was stopped by our police. Nyoung Oke, escaping, joined the rebels on an elephant. There has been no more fighting, but the rebel numbers are increasing.

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INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 29th Inst., at 7½ P M.
Subject: Different kinds of Thermometers.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Wednesday, the 30th Inst., at 5 P. M.
Subject: Peroxide of Hydrogen.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 1st July at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Vibrations of Plates and Membranes.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 3rd July at 3 P. M.
Subject: Magnesium.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1880.

FALLEN BEYOND REDEMPTION.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY his fallen beyond redemption. The Parliamentary Blue-book relating to the estimates for the war in Affghansthan, which has just come to hand, shews that a more incompetent man never took charge of our national exchequer. We will not say much ourselves, but will allow the Secretary of State, the Tory Minister, Lord Cranbrook, who could not be accused of any prejudice against Lord Lytton's Government, to speak for us. We will begin by taking the following facts from the minute of Mr. Stanhope, the Tory Under-Secretary of State. The Budget of 1879-80 had estimated the war expenditure in Affghansthan for 1878-79 at £70,000*l.*, and for 1879-80 at two millions. On the 9th of September 1879, after the commencement of renewed hostilities, a telegram from the Viceroy stated that, "although it is of course impossible now to estimate future military expenditure in Affghansthan, it is desirable that Her Majesty's Government should know that in all other respects our financial prospects seem to us very favourable." And, after giving certain details of improvement, which were expected to result in a surplus of three millions, His Excellency added, "we hope this will more than suffice to meet all probable additional expenditure in Affghansthan" in the year 1880-81. On 24th December 1879 another telegram from the Viceroy informed the Secretary of State that the revised estimates for 1879-80 showed an improvement on the Budget estimate (apart from war) of no less than 3,819,000*l.*, so that, after allowing 2½ millions for frontier railways, and one million for the war, in addition to the amount estimated in the Budget, the estimated deficit upon the year 1879-80 would be reduced from 1,395,000*l.* to 1,036,000*l.* The estimates themselves, received on the 12th of January 1880, fully bore out these prospects. But the forwarding letter added:—

> The extra one million which we have entered under 'Army,' is, as yet, only a very rough forecast. Until the situation in Affghansthan is more settled than at present, and until we are in a position to determine our future policy in regard to that country, it is impossible to say, with any approach to accuracy, even what the whole cost of the military operations there will be, much less how much will be brought to account during the current year.
>
> All that we can say at present is, that we estimate the whole cost of all the military operations in Affghansthan, original and renewed, to the end of the current year, 1879-80, at 3,600,000*l.*, of which about 600,000*l* is recorded in the accounts of 1878-79.
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> In a private letter from Sir J. Strachey, dated 19th December 1879, and received in the middle of January, he added, "Considering the nature of the data which have been at our disposal, the estimates of the cost of the military operations have hitherto been singularly near the truth, and they have erred rather on the side of being too high than too low."
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> Speaking at Hackney, on the 19th January 1880, Mr. Stanhope said of the estimates for the war that they "are made in India by gentlemen of undoubted integrity and financial reputation. . . Their statements have hitherto been singularly accurate, and I have no reason to suppose they will be otherwise than accurate for the future." And then I added, "We shall approach the Budget of next year (1880-81) without any apprehension whatever. And as regards the current year (1879-80), I believe that we shall be able to meet, not only the largely increased cost of operations of the Affghan war, but also all the charges for the frontier railways we are pushing on, which is no less than 2½ millions for the current year, and we shall be able to meet it, I say, out of surplus revenue."

On the 19th of February 1880, the Secretary of State in Council, in acknowledging the receipt of the revised estimates, stated that they "give, on the whole, a highly satisfactory view of your finances." On the 12th of February a telegram from the Viceroy gave the details of the annual budget, as follows:—

> "Results are highly favourable. In 1878-79, surplus 2,044 000*l.*; in 1879-80, surplus 119,000*l.*; budget estimate 1880-81, surplus 417,000*l.* Foregoing figures in each case are after paying from ordinary revenue all charges for famine, Afghan war, and frontier railways.
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> War charges, 1878-79, 676,000*l.*; 1879-80, 3,216,000*l.*; 1880-81, 2,095,000*l.* Setting off increase railways and telegraph revenues, total net expenditure on war to end of 1880-81, 5¾ millions. Frontier railways, present year 1,670,000*l.*, next year 2,270,000*l.*; total, 3½ millions. . . . . War estimates have hitherto proved very accurate and are believed to be ample for all contingencies now contemplated."

The Financial Statement itself (received in London on March 12th) stated:—

> The original estimates provided for an additional military expenditure of 2,000,000*l.* for the war in Afghanistan. If the war had ended with the treaty of Gundamak, I believe that this estimate would not have been exceeded. . . .
>
> The estimates of the cost of the war must, of course, be to a great extent speculative; but they have been prepared with much care, and their accuracy up to the present time is highly creditable to Major Newmarch and the Military Department. There is no reason to suppose that they err on the side of being too low. To what extent it will be found hereafter that stores, chiefly camp equipage has been expended and wasted and lost we cannot possibly know accurately until the war is over; but everything brought for the war is included in the estimates, and the reserves in our arsenals are being maintained at their proper standard, the cost being charged for the present as current expenditure."

It will be seen that, whereas the revised estimates in December had shown that (apart from war) the prospects of 1879-80 had improved by no less than 3,819,000*l.*, the circumstances had so far changed in February that the improvement was estimated at 4,400,000*l.*, while the war expenditure payable in the financial year 1879-80 was expected to exceed the December estimate only by 216,000*l.* Mr. Stanhope remarks: "The estimate of war expenditure in 1880-81, including, as it did, the charge for further military operations, was, of course, of a more uncertain character. Upon this estimate, of course, various opinions have been expressed at the India Office; but as regards that for the year 1879-80 I never heard any doubt expressed there, and indeed it was in India alone that any data existed for framing either of them. So satisfied did the Government of India appear to be with their estimates, that they not only remitted certain export duties, and unanimously resolved to abandon the proposed extension of the License Tax, but they also refused to borrow anything at all, even in aid of the capital expenditure upon productive Public Works, and they pressed forward, as a charge upon the revenue of the year, an extensive system of frontier railways." He then goes on:

> In the "Times" of Monday, 8th March, a long telegram described the debate on the budget which had taken place in Calcutta on the previous Tuesday, and the Viceroy in the course of his speech was reported to have said, "he now came to Mr. Gladstone's last allegation. It was that the Indian Government had deliberately falsified its military accounts to conceal the real cost of the Afghan war." After expressing his indignation at the charge, he went on to add: "So far from seeking to conceal the true cost of the war they had charged against it all stores and material, as well as the cost of frontier railways, telegraphs and postal communication."
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> The text of the Viceroy's speech since received confirms this account and he goes on to say: "Our estimates so far as it has hitherto been possible to verify them have proved to be remarkably accurate."
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> On the 12th of March there was a debate in the House of Commons on the cost of the Afghan war, when I took occasion in answer to Mr. Gladstone to deny the statement that the full cost of the war had not been put forward and said that I believed that the Government of India had put forward as honestly as any Government could every item of expenditure that could possibly be included" in the cost.
>
> Up to that time no information either public or private, had reached us which tended to show that the estimates for the war would be exceeded and it was only on the 17th of March that the first note of alarm was sounded, in a telegram from the Viceroy which stated, Opening balance 14 crores estimate only; remains to be seen whether it will be realized. . . . . We have to meet constant military drain, ultimate aggregate amount of which, quite uncertain." Even this telegram as it referred only to an increase in our drawings from 40 to 45 lacs did not seem to be very serious. At this time the annual migration to Simla was commencing and Sir John Strachey has already left Calcutta.
>
> On the 23rd of March we heard further "cost of war still quite uncertain" and on the 8th of April outgoing from our Treasury for the war very alarming, far exceeding estimate." All these telegrams with the answers to them were according to the usual course, submitted to the Finance Committee and your Council.

The above is a dry narrative of facts. But more remains behind. We give below *in extenso* the Despatch of Lord Cranbrook, dated the 22nd April:

> My Lord.—In the 16th paragraph of my despatch of the 15th inst. No. 119, I mentioned that I had found it necessary to telegraph on the 8th of April for information regarding the present amount of your cash balances and in the last paragraph I referred to the telegram which I addressed to your Excellency on the following day, inquiring the cause of the unexpected and excessive war demand, and explaining that, in view of the importance of taking no step which should adversely affect Indian securities, I could not reduce the weekly drawnings below 40 lacs at present.
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> "2. On the 10th of April your Excellency telegraphed the balance at the end of February as "13,103 lacs,' which I understandi to mean Rs. 13.10,30,000. The estimate o fyour balances at the end of March was 1,260 lacs, at the end of April 1,075 lacs, and at the end of May.. only 897 lacs; but you added that,'such estimates are usually too unfavorable.'The excessive military drain would,' you stated,chiefly explain the deficiency from the regular estimate.
>
> "3. According to the estimate formed towards the close of February, you anticipated a balance on the 31st of March of Rs. 14,19,30,000,and as, in normal years, the balance at the end of May is not lower than two months previously, there would have been reason to expect that the balance on the 31st of May would be as high as Rs. 14,19,30,000. Your present estimate of Rs. 8.97,00,000, therefore shows a deficiency of Rs. 5,22,30,000, which can be only attributed to a falling-off in the receipts (which has not been suggested), or to expenditure not foreseen at the time that the Budget was prepared. "In your telegram of the 23rd of March' three reasons ware assigned as having brought about a change in the situation. The first of these was the fact that, notwithstanding the explicit instructions in my despatch of the 17th July 1879,No.261 you had' made no provision for any advance,' by which I understand you to mean that you had made no provision in the early part of the official year for any increase in the amount of my bills during that period above the weekly average of 39 lacs. Thus, it would seem, that, although you were aware that it was necessary to draw *on the average* 39 lacs of rupees a week throughout the year and had told me that you had arranged your Budget on that understanding, you had made preparation for meeting no more than that amount of bills during the latter part of April and May, to be drawn while the export season was at its height, notwithstanding the well-known impossibility of maintaining such an average throughout the summer. In my despatch of the 15th inst. I impressed upon your Excellency the necessity of meeting more than the average at such a time; and, therefore I need now only observe that, on the assumption that you have to pay in April and May nine drawings of 45 lacs, instead of two of 40 and seven of 39, lacs for which it would appear that you estimated the reduction of your balances attributable to this cause is only 52 lacs.
>
> "5. Another reason assigned as affecting your position is the expectation of an abnormally large opium crop. The estimated charge under the head of opium was entered in the Budget as £2,160,000l; I have no information as to the amount which you now expect to pay, but I find that the heaviest charge defrayed in any year was £2,842,000l, so that the excess can scarcely be expected to exceed £682,000l, of which it is improbable that the whole will be incurred by the end of May. I may observe, moreover, that this charge is of such a character that the amount should have been foreseen when your financial statement was made.
>
> "6. The third ground assigned for anticipating decreased balances is that,since your estimate was framed,'you have sent to form reserves and to accumulate immeditately six months' supplies for troops in field.' When the Budget statement was prepared, some portion of the sum of £3,216,000 inserted in your regular estimate for 1879-80 must have been in hand to meet the expenditure during the five weeks which remained of the year; and you were satisfied with the provision,in addition thereto, of an amount of £2,090,000l, for the whole of the year 1880-81. At the very least, one-sixth of the latter sum or £350,000, must have been expected to be spent in the first two months of the official year. From your telegram of the 15th of April, I gather that you now estimate the outlay during those two months at £1,250,000, or £900,000 in excess in addition to which the difference of £1,593,000 between your estimates of February 24 and April 10 as to the amount, of the closing balance on the 31st of March, is said to be chiefly due to 'excessive military drain.'
>
> "7. Adding together these unanticipated advances on account of military expenditure, charges for opium and payment of bills, I arrive at an amount of £3,693,000, which might possibly have to be met from your balances by the 31st of May, but this falls short by £1,530,000 of the deficiency between your Budget estimate for the 31st of March and your present estimate for the end of May.
>
> "8. Finding that, after allowing £1,000,000 for the probable excess under the heads of bills and opium advances to the end of May, there was a difference between these two estimates of £4 223,000. I telegraphed on the 13th instant to know how this was to be accounted for, and I asked for more detailed estimates regarding the outgoings on account of war In your reply of the 15th you observe that some mistake must have occurred, as your balances at the end of March were estimated at 1260 lacs; but in saying this you overlook the necessity for an explanation of the discrepancy between that estimate and [the former one giving 1419 lacs. You further state that the 'bills paid intermediately are a principal factor in the relation between March and May balances; but, as the anticipated weekly drawings of 45 lacs would not in the nine weeks be more than 52 or 54 lacs above the average of 39 lacs weekly, which you seem to have taken in the estimate, it cannot be admitted that such a reduction is a principal factor' in a deficiency or either 363 or 525 lacs.
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> "9. It seems evident that your difficulties must mainly have arisen from an under-estimate of your liabilities in regard to the war; and I am desirous of drawing your attention to the manner in which this question has been placed before Her Majesty's Government. On the 24th of February your financial statement was published shewing an anticipated expenditure on account of military operations in 1880-81 amounting to £2,090,000, subject to reduction by railway and telegraph receipts. So sanguine were you of the adequacy of this estimate that you determined not to proceed with the revision of the License Taxes which had been proposed to me as tending to remove certain inequalities felt to be injurious and had received my cordial sanction, and you abandoned the measure, notwithstanding some urgency on

my part, because you stated that in the flourishing state of your finances, neither your Excellency nor any member of your Government was prepared to proceed with that part of it which involved fresh taxation. You further determined to remit the export duties on certain articles, and you resolved on the unusual step of meeting, during a time of war, an expenditure of £3,312,000 for productive public works, without resorting to the money market for a loan. At the same time you informed me that you had deliberately determined to face any inconvenience resulting from the depletion of your balances, in order that you might announce so satisfactory an evidence of the sound state of your finances.

"10. In reliance on these assurances, statements were made in Parliament on the part of Her Majesty's Government in the full belief that the expectation of a surplus rested on a sure basis. Yet on the 13th of March, or less than three weeks from the time when your statement had been laid before the public with so much confidence, your Government found itself unable to meet the usual drawings at this time of year; on the 17th of March you telegraphed regarding the constant military draining of which the ultimate aggregate amount was 'quite uncertain' and on the 23rd you informed me that you had been obliged 'to form reserves, and to accumulate immediately six months' supplies for troops in field, in consequence of which it was impossible to fulfil your undertaking to meet the wants of the Home Treasury. It further appears that the estimate of £2,090,000 was so utterly inadequate for the war expenditure to be incurred beyond that provided for 1879-80, that by the end of May a sum of nearly £2,5000,000 has to be met in excess of that for which you had made provision.

"11. Your Excellency will, of course, understand that I am not now expressing any opinion as to the necessity for this unexpected charge for military expenditure, which must be determined by other than financial considerations, but I cannot avoid the conclusion that, considering the extent of the military operations in progress, it was not prudent to reject the means of improving your revenue and of increasing your cash balances. It is now shown by your telegrams that those balances have, in your opinion, been reduced to so dangerous an extent that the transfer for even 50 lacs of the home remittance to an earlier period of the year than you had estimated imposed such pressure that you 'cannot answer for the consequences.' Even now that your difficulty has been laid before me, the information is so meagre and so inconsistent with the previous announcements that, having in view the extreme importance of meeting the remittances required for the Home Treasury, the absolute necessity of raising in India whatever amount is needed for the purposes of your Government, so far as that can be done without imprudently straining the resources of the local money market, and the necessity for avoiding any sudden step which may cause Indian securities to be depreciated, I have not felt justified in making any but a gradual reduction of the drawings. In my telegram of the 10th of April, therefore, I stated that bills would be advertised for 40 lacs for at least two weeks. In your reply of the 15th your Excellency says. 'We will not object further to your drawing 40 lacs twice, and then reducing to 35, leaving for future consideration whether we can dispense with further reduction.' I trust that before the time arrives for deciding this point, you will have been able to send the estimate of outgoings on account of the war called for by my telegram of the 13th of April. This, however, is insufficient without a detailed explanation of the wide deviation from the original Budget; and accordingly, in my telegram of the 19th instant, I have requested that Her Majesty's Government may be furnished with a letter as soon as possible, giving the requisite information.

"12. Since this despatch was written I have received your Excellency's telegram of the 20th of April, from which I learn that the expenditure on military operations in February and March is estimated to have been £1,500,000 the bulk of which, however, seems likely to fall into the present year as a matter of account; and that in April and May it is expected to amount to £1,000,000. It is not stated that this outlay is in excess of that provided in your Budget; but assuming it to be so, the total of £2,500,000 to the end of May corresponds almost exactly with the sum reckoned in the calculation given in the 7th paragraph of this despatch. The discrepancy of £1,530,000 in the estimates of the cash balances is, therefore, still unexplained.

"13. In addition to the excess of £1,500,000 in February and March, you now contemplate the possibility of an excess on account of the war expenditure of £3500000 or £4000000 in 1880-81, of which, perhaps, £1000000 may not be brought to account till 1881-82. In place, therefore, of an anticipated surplus of £417000, the result of the current year may be a deficit of 3½ or 4 millions, in addition to a charge of one million deferred to the following year.

I have, &c.,
"CRANBROOK."

Could anything be more condemnatory than the above despatch? Here the Secretary of State shews clearly that the Indian Finance Minister does not know arithmetic, accounts, or budget-making. At every step he eats his own words, and places the Government here and in England in a false position. He makes promises and does not fulfil them. He wishes to shew a sound state of the finances in his charge by taking a most unsound course and then collapses. Oh! what a falling-off is here! And yet this officer, always overrated in his own esteem and in that of others, has been allowed to play ducks and drakes with our national exchequer. Would such disastrous mistakes have occurred, if there had been a constitutional assembly to check his visions and vagaries?

PRO AND CON.

THE JUNE number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains four remarkable articles on Indian subjects, *viz.*, 1st, England and Russia in Asia by Professor A. Vambery, 2nd, some Indian Suggestions for India by Syed Ameer Ali, 3rd, the Crisis in Indian Finance by Mr. Samuel Laing M. P. and 4th, the Indian Budget estimates by Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R. E. F. R. S. We propose to notice the last two in our present issue. We are glad that they have appeared simultaneously, for the fallacies of the fraternal defence of our present Finance Minister have been exposed in anticipation by no less an authority than the first working and successful Finance Minister of India, Mr. Samuel Laing. Of course General Strachey's defence *ipso facto* is not worth much—it is an interested statement, and he has evidently entered appearance before the tribunal of public opinion in England in the absence of his brother, lest judgment should go against him by default, but he has rather damaged than improved the case. He ought to have remembered the good old saying—speech is silver, silence is gold. As the *Nineteenth Century* gives the case both *pro* and *con*, we will follow its example and give both sides of the question. General Strachey begins by practically condemning the present system of Indian administration, though he does not say so in so many words. He remarks, "there is no constitutional authority in India out-side of the executive Government, corresponding to the House of Commons in England, to check the public expenditure, and the Secretary of State in Council in practice exercises only a power of control in such matters and not of direct sanction." In other words there ought to be a deliberative assembly of some kind, to which the executive Government ought to be responsible for its financial administration. The gallant writer says, "in the absence of my brother, Sir John Strachey, whose conduct has been sharply called in question in relation to the matter, I have felt myself justified in doing that from which, owing to my official position as a member of the Council of India, I should otherwise have abstained—namely, stating the facts so far as they are known to me." Let us see what these facts are and what does his apology amount to. First of all, he seeks to make out that the error is due to the Indian system of accounts, which differs materially from the English system. He says: "The system under which, after the Budget estimates are passed, treasury credits are granted in India, is much less strict than in this country, and the Government makes supplementary grants when they are shown to be necessary, without going through any special forms, and there is nothing corresponding to the English supplementary estimates." But he takes care to say that "it must not thence be too quickly inferred that the English system has on the whole such real or important advantages as would justify its adoption in place of the Indian system." If the system of accounts was not really at fault, why then take shelter under it? General Strachey next puts in this plea: "The general Budget estimate being framed in February, it becomes necessary to require the submission of the provincial and departmental estimates by the end of December at the latest. Just at this time, as is well known, events occurred at Cabul which had a very important effect on the military operations in Afghanistan. The measures taken in consequence of these events cannot have failed to produce a very disturbing influence on the estimates prepared before their occurrence." But the Budget was presented on the 24th February. At that time the renewed hostilities had been in full force, and the Government was spending money at the rate of 75 lacs per month. Surely the monthly abstract of war expenses must have been in the hands of Sir John Strachey, and yet he based his estimates on the calculations of the previous year. What did this proceed from—crass ignorance or wilful blindness? Then General Strachey throws the responsibility of the blunder upon the Military Department. He quotes his brother's own statement upon this point, who in his Budget speech said: "The estimates of the cost of the war must of course be to a great extent speculative; but they have been prepared with much care; and their accuracy up to the present time is highly creditable to Major Newmarch and the military department. There is no reason to suppose that they err on the side of being too low." From this statement it is clear that he had carefully scrutinized the military estimates, and we now see the result of his scrutiny. It is absurd to shield Sir John Strachey because Sir Edwin Johnson is generous enough to take his share of the responsibility. While admitting the enormity of the blunder General Strachey denies the gravity of its consequences. He writes: "From the strong language that has been employed in relation to this error in the war estimates that might have been supposed that some very serious evil had arisen, or was likely to arise, as its consequence. But I can nowhere find any statement of what this evil is, or even is supposed to be." Of course love is blind, and the attachment for a brother could not be expected to open the eyes of a brotherly critic. But those whose eyes are open cannot fail to perceive the fearful consequences of this monstrous blunder to the financial credit of Government, to the personal character of those concerned, to the financial arrangements of both England and India, and to the national character of England. So much for the *pro* side of the argument.

Let us turn to *per contra*. Mr. Laing has the reputation of being a cautious thinker, safe financier, and moderate writer, and let us see what he says on the subject. After shewing that India is barely able to pay its way and that the limit of taxation has been reached in India, and that under these circumstances the Affghan war was a dangerous pastime Mr. Laing touches upon the war estimate. The total cost of the Affghan war for the year ending 31st March 1880, exclusive of the frontier railways, was estimated at £3,216,000. Mr. Laing remarks:

Startling as this result appeared to be, as the statement was deliberately made within six weeks of the close of the financial year, it seemed difficult to suppose that there could be any material error in the official figures. It was not like an estimate made a year in advance for a war just begun, the duration and contingencies of which no one could foresee accurately. It was an estimate made by the responsible Finance Minister, not of future contingencies, but based on the actual results of a year of which nearly eleven months had expired, and therefore when the margin of uncertainty was necessarily reduced within very narrow limits. The Finance Minister must have known, or if worth his salt ought to have known, the rate at which money had actually been going out of the Treasury, and the scale, down almost to the minutest detail, at which expenditure on account of the war was going on. Under no circumstances ought a Finance Minister to accept the estimates of military departments, even when they are prospective, without rigid scrutiny, and satisfying himself, as far as he can, by examining and cross-examining competent authorities, and applying his own common-sense and experience to the matter, that the estimates which he adopts in his budget are fair and reasonable ones and likely to be realied in the result. But to let such estimates run on for more than ten months of the year without any attempt to check them by any reference either to actual results or to the plain conclusions of common sense is simply inconceivable. It is not surprising, therefore, that the substantial accuracy of Sir John Strachey's statement was taken for granted by all but a very few experts in Indian finance, who felt instinctively that it *could* not be true, and that there must be an enormous error somewhere. In the meantime, however, the Home Government and the general public were jubilant. The awkard question raised by Mr. Fawcett whether England ought not to contribute to the expenses of a war undertaken, in Lord Beaconsfield's own words, for 'Imperial objects,' had disappeared or resolved itself into a mere thesis of abstract justice instead of one of practical politics. Sir Stafford Northcote was free to frame his budget without reference to Indian considerations, and thus enabled to tide over a general election by renewing floating debt without imposing fresh taxes. Those who, like myself, had endeavoured to open the eyes of the British public to the real state of Indian finance, were denounced as prophets of evil, and accused of having made grossly exaggerated statements to serve party purposes.

On an estimate of 3, 216, 000*l.*, as the total cost of the Afghan war for the year ending March 1880, and 2, 090, 000*l.* for the year 1880—1, made after more than ten months of the year 1879—80 had elapsed, we find it suddenly admitted that the astounding error of at least 4, 000, 000*l.* has been discovered. It is really enough to take away the breath of any man who, like myself, has had official experiences.

It is simply *impossible* that an error of even one-fifth of the amount could have occurred in an estimate made under such circumstances by any finance department that I ever had anything to do with, either in England or in India. Surely Sir John Strachey must have watched the state of his cash balances and known from week to week what amounts had been withdrawn, and what bills or drafts on the treasury had been issued which he would have to provide for. It now appears, from Lord Hartington's statement in the House of Commons, that the actual war expenditure of the month of February, in which month Sir John Strachey gave 5, 306, 000*l.* as his estimate of the expence of the war for two years, was 750, 000*l.*, or at the rate of 9, 000, 000*l.* a year.

Let the reader compare the above with the special pleading of General Strachey.

As for throwing the blame on the military member of the Council and the subordinate officers Mr. Laing says:

The attempt to throw the whole blame on the military authorities is as futile as it is ungenerous. Even in the case of prospective estimates, what is the use of a Finance

Minister if he is to accept anything which the heads of the spending departments put before him, without satisfying himself that the estimates are fair and reasonable? And in a case like this it behoved him to be specially careful, for he must have known that the general opinion of experienced authorities both in India and England was, that the war must inevitably be a very expensive one and cost much more than the figure stated in the estimates. He must have known also that all the causes now stated as excuses for the extra cost, such as the necessity of buying transport and the rise in wages and provisions, were necessary incidents of a war upon such a scale in such a country, and that any estimates which left them out of account were, on the face of them, altogether fallacious.

Even these excuses, however, fail in face of the fact that the estimate given in February was one based on past and current, and not on prospective, expenditure. The thing is totally inconceivable, and the only way in which I can even partially attempt to account for it is as follows. Having been a good deal behind the scenes in these matters, I have some idea how they are managed. I do not for a moment suppose that Lord Lytton sent for Sir John Strachey and the heads of the military departments, and said to them in as many words 'You must cook the accounts;' but I have no doubt it was thoroughly understood from top to bottom of all the departments, that the Government was extremely anxious to show low estimates of the cost of the war, and that to furnish disagreeable figures was not precisely the way to stand well with the highest authorities. Add to this, almost inconceivable negligence and looseness on the part of the controlling authority, and an invincible predetermination to accept sanguine views, and we may possibly go a good way towards accounting for the result, without being driven to the disagreeable alternative of imputing deliberate deceit to men of high personal character and honour.

The difference between the remarks of Mr. Laing and General Strachey is this—the one is thoroughly disinterested, frank and honest, the other is interested and therefore tortuous, the one is an experienced financier, trained in the art of framing budgets, and was the most successful Minister of Indian Finance, the other is an engineer, an amateur financier, and was with his brother responsible for financial collapse under Lord Mayo's reign.

General Strachey makes light of the blunder. What does Mr. Laing say? He writes as follows:

> The admitted deficit is 4,000,000*l.*, to which must be added an expenditure of 3,700,000*l.* on Public Works for 1879—80, which has to be provided for. This deficit of 7,700,000*l.* may be raised to 10,000,000*l.* or upwards, if further errors are discovered either in the present estimate of war expenditure, or in the estimates of increased revenue.
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> In other words, 10,000,000*l.* at the very least, and probably much more, has to be found somehow or other, in the course of the current year, to carry on the government of India. Where is it to come from? Not from the cash balances, which have already been depleted to an unusual and almost dangerous extent. There are only two sources available, loans and aid from England
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> Whatever is not given by England as a contribution to the cost of the war, must be borrowed; and if England gives nothing, the whole must be added to the National Debt of India.
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> The question of English aid is one not only of financial, but of the gravest political importance. Our empire in India is based not on bayonets only, but in a still higher degree on moral ascendency. The natives of India never can love a ruling race, so alien from themselves in religion and social habits. But they have been accustomed to respect us. Every intelligent Hindoo feels the great material advantages which India has gained from British rule, and recognises that on the whole our government has been just, firm, merciful, truthful, and honestly desiring to act up to the maxim of 'governing India for the good of India.' When Lord Canning left India, this feeling was so strong, that it amounted almost to one of personal loyalty and affection to the Queen and the Viceroy on the part of the native community. But under the inauspicious *regime* of the last five years much has been done to shake it.
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> The word of a Viceroy has been discredited by the despatch in which Lord Salisbury urged Lord Northbrook to seek a pretext for backing out of the verbal promise given by Lord Mayo to the late Ameer. The obnoxious famine taxes, imposed under the most sacred pledges of reserving them as an insurance fund for that object only, were within a few months employed in paying the expenses of what nine men out of ten considered to be an unnecessary war. The import duties on cotton manufactures were repealed, obviously to conciliate Lancashire before a general election, at a time when other colonies, such as Canada, had been allowed to impose heavy protective duties on British manufactures, and when India was in such financial distress as to have been compelled to raise the salt duty in Madras, where a million of people had died of famine, and to impose a license tax on incomes down to 4*s*, a week.
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> And finally, rich England proposed to throw upon poor India the whole cost of a war undertaken, in the Prime Minister's own words, for 'Imperial objects,' and in defiance of everything that could be considered as representative of Indian public opinion whether shown by the wisdom of great Indian statesmen, of former days, by the authority of its greatest living statesmen, such as Lord Lawrence, or by such utterances of native opinion as were possible from a muzzled press, and such representative bodies as the British Indian Association, independent members of Council and Chambers of Commerce.
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> Native public opinion is a rapidly growing force, and for the moment it is mainly directed towards questions of taxation and finance. When Lord Canning said twenty years ago, that 'danger for danger he would rather undertake to govern India with a European army of 40,000 men without the income tax than with 80,000 men with it,' he expressed a great political truth. Oppressive taxation is the one thing to be avoided if we wish to keep the millions of our native subjects contented with our rule. But oppressive taxation for objects in which Indian have been obviously sacrificed to English interests, is the one thing to stir up a storm of active unpopularity.

We have not space for more extracts, but we would recommend the reader to read the whole article, if he wishes to know what the best Finance Minister of India and one of its warmest well-wishers thinks of its financial situation.

We have given the discussions of Sir John Strachey's big blunder both *pro* and *con*, and we need hardly tell the reader what our own verdict is. This we have already recorded. We return a verdict of "guilty on all counts." It is for the British Public and Parliament to award punishment. Will the man, who has proved the evil genius of two Administrations, loaded the country with debt and taxes, shattered the character of the financial department, sown seeds of discontent through the length and breadth of the land, and done every thing in his power to degrade the beneficent rule of the Queen-Empress to relentless despotism, go scott-free? We hope not.

LORD RIPON'S WORK IN INDIA.

Lord Ripon's appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty has, for obvious reasons, excited high hopes in the Indian mind. The appointment, though earnestly and solemnly protested against by bigots and fanatics in his own country, has been received by the people of India in a different spirit altogether. Our countrymen cherish no religious antipathy, know no religious rancour, attach no virtue or vice to the particular religious garb of a man. They may be called idolators and denounced as heathens, but Lord Ripon will himself see how favourably their spirit contrasts with that displayed by his Christian countrymen. His Lordship, as we remarked in noticing his appointment, has taken charge of the helm of Indian affairs at a critical time; and all classes of the Indian community, we need not repeat, will give him every fair play. The eyes of both England and India are upon him.

Lord Ripon's attention will, in the first instance, be naturally occupied with the Affghan question. So long as that question is not satisfactorily settled, His Lordship cannot be expected to take up any important matters relating to the internal administration of the country. He has doubtless come out instructed in the views of Her Merjesty's Government regarding the various issues of the Affghan problem, but we believe much discretion has also been left to him. The Marquis of Hartington, in his place in Parliament, has declared in an emphatic manner that it is the intention and anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to bring the military operations in Afghanistan to a close at the earliest possible moment; and that as soon as a strong ruler can be found, these operations will terminate. We have, in a recent issue, discussed the political situation in Afghanistan, and shown that the programme disclosed by Lord Hartington cannot be carried out within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost. The hopes of the British authorities are now centred in Abdul Rahaman; but we have explained at some length our reasons for believing that that Sirdar, if he be the sensible and sagacious man that he is believed to be, would not receive the Amirship at the hands of the *Kafir* invaders of his country. And if Abdul Rahaman should be so foolish as to accept the offer made to him by Mr. Lepel Griffin on behalf of the British Government, we may rest assured that he will break down in a short time. The Liberals, we hold, would, in spite of their protestations, prolong the hostilities in Affghansthan unnecessarily, if they should allow British forces to remain in that country till a strong ruler was found. We agree with Sir Erskine Perry in thinking that if the British forces were withdrawn from Affghansthan, the Affghans would constitute some sort of durable government. Lord Ripon should clearly understand that an Affghan Sirdar would seriously imperil his chances of ruling his countrymen, if he was known to have been indebted to the *Kafir* invaders of his country for his throne. An Amir who received his *guddee* at the hands of the British authorities would be summarily disposed of the moment the British troops would be out of sight. The best course which can now be taken in regard to Affghans-

than is to retire from the country without further loss of time, unless, indeed, our Government is prepared to incorporate it with Her Majesty's Asiatic Empire. Events repeat themselves, and so will they in this case if we forget the fate which overtook Shah Suja.

Although the Affghan question will absorb Lord Ripon's attention in the first instance, His Lordship must also keep his eyes open to the financial condition of the country. It has been often remarked that finance is the key to the good government of India and the prosperity of her people. Lord Northbrook undertsood this thoroughly and acted upon it; and this was the secret of his Lordship's successful administration of India. The way in which the finances of the Empire have been managed during the past four years has produced an amount of discontent and irritation, of which it is impossible to form an adequate conception. The License tax has been referred to the new Viceroy for consideration, and we have no doubt it will some day occupy his careful attention. But the whole financial policy of Lord Lytton's Government will have to be considered in connection with the License tax. The late Viceroy came out with positive instructions to repeal the cotton duties at the earliest possible moment, and he selected Sir John Strachey to be his Finance Minister, because the latter was found willing to sacrifice the interests of India at the bidding of the powerful manufacturers of Lancashire. When Sir John assumed charge of the portfolio of Indian finance, it required no prophetic vision to foresee that the sound fiscal policy pursued by Lord Northbrook's Government would be reversed. Lord Northbrook had not only established an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure of the empire, but had laid the people of India under a deep debt of gratitude by abolishing the hated income tax. The very first Financial Statement produced by Sir John Strachey clearly indicated his mischievous intentions. The most prominennt features of that statement were an extension of his pet decentralization scheme, which the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore has happily called the "ticcadari system," and the re-imposition of direct taxation. Certain additional services were transferred to the Local Governments and Administrations, and the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces were made to undertake the responsibility of paying for works of local utility. The acceptance of this responsibility led to the imposition of a Public Works Cess in Bengal and of a License tax in the North-Western Provinces. Sir John also announced his determination to give effect to "the convictions of a life-time" by removing the Inland customs Line and abolishing the cotton duties, nay of doing away with all customs duties whatever and making India a free port. He has since earnestly and resolutely endeavoured to carry out his programme. He imposed new taxes upon the country in 1877-78, with a view to constitute what was called a "Famine Insurance Fund." The Inland Customs Line was removed by lowering the Salt tax in Northern India, which involved the sacrifice of a large amount of revenue, by raising the tax in Southern India before the people had had time to recover from the effects of the late disastrous famine, and by subjecting the people of the Feudatory states to a tax on their salt, a blessing they had never enjoyed before. The people assented to this additional taxation, even though it pressed very heavily upon them, because a solemn pledge was given to them that the proceeds of the new taxes were to be devoted to insuring the country against famine. But this solemn pledge was shamelessly violated. While the proceeds of the famine taxes were diverted from their legitimate purpose, the cotton duties were partially remitted at a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of £200,000. The thought of reducing the cotton duties at a time of financial difficulty would never have been entertained for a moment, if the finances of India had been honestly administered for the benefit of her people. Lord Ripon cannot fail to see that the License tax was created as a means of abolishing the cotton duties. It is for his Lordship to consider whether the people of India are to continue to groan under a direct and harassing tax, for

the benefit of powerful manufacturing interests in England. Need we say that the total remission of the cotton duties means the abandonment of the whole of the customs revenue? If India is to be made a free port, that result can only be achieved by the imposition of direct taxation on a large scale which would be productive of incalculable mischief. The people of India feel confident that Lord Ripon will look at the present financial situation boldly in the face, and the appointment of Major Baring as his Finance Minister is a guarantee of the uncompromising way work will be done.

After the new Viceroy has dealt with the License tax, he will have to take into careful and attentive consideration the tendencies and effects of the policy of Imperialism inaugurated by his predecessor. The Vernacular Press Act, like the License Tax Act, has been expressly referred to Lord Ripon for consideration. In dealing with this question, his Lordship has only to keep in mind what his chief the Prime Minister thinks about the Act. In one of his recent election speeches at Midlothian, Mr. Gladstone alluded to the Gagging Act in the following terms:—"The Press spoke out the truth, what was the true mind of the people of India; so that while the freedom of the Vernacular Press was recommended in India by all the considerations that recommended here, there were other considerations besides. We could meet and petition—and thank God a certain number of people could vote—but in India their meetings and petitionings were comparatively ineffective, while the power of voting was there unknown. The Press was the only means they had of getting at the sentiments of the Indian people, and that wise arrangements, sanctioned by the accumulation of wisdom and experience, had been put an end to, and that freedom was not only taken away at a moment's notice, but without allowing the smallest discussion on the remonstance of the Duke of Buckingham, the Tory Governor of Madras." His Grace had pertinently said that the only fault of the Vernacular Press was that it uttered unpalatable truths in somewhat harsh language. Though the Arms Act has not been explicitly referred to Lord Ripon for consideration, his Lordship cannot shut his eyes to the mischief which this piece of legislation has occasioned. The new Arms Act has seriously curtailed the means to which the people used before to have recourse for the protection of their persons and crops from the ravages of robbers and wild animals. The ostensible object of the new Act was declared by its author to be to restrict the trade in fire-arms of precision, and to restrain the use of them by the wild and unruly frontier tribes who may cherish ill-will towards the British Government. But the law makes no distinction between fire-arms of precision and other arms nor between the loyal and the disloyal, the orderly and the terbulent, those who follow the arts of peace and those who live by plunder. Under the old law there was a great difference between proclaimed and unproclaimed districts in the matter of possession of arms. Again, though certain Native gentlemen and noblemen have been excluded by rules passed by the Executive Government from the operation of the law an unmerited stigma has been cast upon the loyal native population by bringing them under the Act, and exempting from it the whole body of Europeans, Americans and Eurasians residing in India. This invidious distinction, we need hardly point out to Lord Ripon, is opposed to that spirit of equality which is the essence of British law and justice. Nor is this all. The prohibition of the use of such inoffensive and unwarlike arms as daos, daggers and spears has had the effect of depriving the people in out-lying villages who are subject to frequent inroads upon their homes and crops by wild beasts of the means of self-defence. It is for Lord Ripon to bring all this to the notice of the Home Government and to obtain their sanction to the repeal of the new Arms Act.

In a word Lord Ripon's work will be both destructive and constructive. It will be his task to undo the policy of retrogression and repression, which unfortunately marked the course of Indian administration during recent years, and to build on its ruins a policy that will conciliate the people satisfy their legitimate wishes and aspirations, impart them confidence, and induce in them contentment. We would commend to his Lordship the memorable words uttered by the nobleMetcalfe in reply to the address presented to him by the people of Calcutta, expressive of their gratitude for his having made the Indian Press free:—"Whatever be the will of the Almighty Providence respecting the future Government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be confided to our hands, to execute the trust, to the best of our ability, for the good of the people. We are not here simply to collect the revenues, to maintain armies and borrow money to supply the deficiency. We are doubtless here for higher purposes." Lord of myriad millions of India, Lord Ripon as a man of conscience and righteousness will we hope realize the magnitude of his sacred mission in this country. These millions look to him as their Earthly Providence.

LORD RIPON ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

WE remarked in a recent issue that the present system of high education in this country has been an eye-sore to many Englishmen; that the real aim and object of the philanthropists, amateur and professional, who demand a much greater extension of elementary education among the masses of the people, is a lowering of the standard of liberal education; and that this cry which is on the face of it so taking that many unsophisticated people are misled by it, has lately been taken up by two plausible parties, namely, a Missionary clique and the National Indian Association. We have already discussed the position taken up by the National Indian Association, which desires the character of the high education now given to be so modified as to substitute the mechanical arts in the place of literature and science. We also lately touched upon the memorial presented to Lord Ripon previous to his departure from England by a deputation from a Missionary body, which calls itself the General Council on Education in India. We will not repeat what we have already said on the subject, but we wish to add a few more words.

Lord Ripon, as we remarked when we first read the account of the deputation, ought to have snubbed the memorialists and told them to mind their own business. But His Lordship, as befitting his position, replied to their memorial in very courteous terms. He asked them to bear in mind that one of the fundamental principles of British rule in India was, that the Government would in no way, direct or indirect, interfere with the religion of the native races, or do anything calculated to arouse the slightest suspicion of such interference in their minds. "To this," emphatically declared Lord Ripon, "our faith is pledged, and by this pledge honour and wisdom alike require us to abide." As regards the great Education Despatch of 1854, that document, said His Lordship, "lays down clearly and forcibly the broad lines of the true educational policy for India, and upon those lines it will be my desire to work."

There can be no doubt that the religious societies whose representatives waited in deputation upon the Marquis of Ripon desire that the Government should withdraw altogether from direct teaching in colleges, high schools and middle schools, and make over superior and secondary education entirely to the charge of the missionaries engaging itself solely in the extension of elementary instruction among the masses of the people. The question arises—does a strict adherence to the principles and aims of the Education Despatch of 1854 require the Government to do this? The reader knows that the objects of that great Despatch were two-fold *viz.*, to provide first class education for the higher classes, and elementary instruction for the masses of the people. The General Council on Education in India is greatly mistaken in thinking that the main design of the Despatch was to promote the elementary instruction of the masses of the people. The Despatch laid down a complete scheme for the higher education of the upper classes. This scheme has been thus summarised by a contemporary.

It was declared that the time had arrived for the establishment of universities in India, conferring degrees, and based on the model of the University of London. They were not to be places of education, but to test the value of education obtained elsewhere, and to confer degrees in arts, law, medicine, and civil engineering. All colleges and schools capable of supplying a sufficiently high order of instruction for candidates at the university examinations were ordered to be affiliated to universities which were to be established at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. At that time there were five Government colleges in Bengal, besides the Sanskrit College and Mahomedan Madrasa at Calcutta; five in the North-West Provinces, including the Rurki Civil Engineering College; the Elphinstone Institution, Poona College, and Grant Medical College in Bombay, and the High School at Madras, besides certain missionary schools. These were named in the despatch as adapted to become affiliated colleges of the universities. Below them the zillah or middle-class schools were to prepare for the colleges and for the entrance examinations at the universities. The system was to be tied together and, as it were, rendered homogeneous by attaching scholarships, leading the best pupils up from the zillah schools to the colleges and thence to university degrees. With the object of combining with the agency of the Government the aid which could be derived from the exertions and liberality of private persons or societies, a system of grants-in-aid was adopted, in order to bring all private schools within the scheme. It was hoped that far more rapid progress would follow from thus encouraging private efforts, while fostering a spirit of self-reliance, itself of no mean importance to the well-being of a nation. The grant-in aid system was to be based on entire abstinence from interference with religious instruction conveyed in the assisted schools; and this principle has led to considerable assistance and encouragement being given to missionary schools of all denominations.

Such was the scheme laid down for the attainment of the first object of the despatch—namely, the provision of first class education for the higher classes. The despatch certainly looked forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government might be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid, and when the existing Government schools and colleges, especially those of the higher order, might be closed or transferred to the management of local bodies aided by the State. But has that time arrived? Have the schools and colleges maintained by Government created so great a demand for education that they can be given up or transferred to the management of local bodies without any injury to the public interests? We have no hesitation in answering these questions in the negative. The withdrawal by Government from direct teachings in colleges and higher schools would have the effect of placing the highest class of education entirely in the hands of the missionaries. Is this, we ask, desirable? There is no gainsaying the fact that the main design of missionary schools is to destroy the religious beliefs of the people and make conversions, while the diffusion of useful knowledge is only a secondary object. Missionary schools and colleges have not yet been so very successful as to justify the placing of the highest class of education entirely in their hands. If the higher education of the country were entrusted to them, the inevitable consequence would be a considerable lowering of its standard. Then, as Lord Ripon aptly observed in his reply to the Deputation, that the rulers of the country should never do anything calculated to create suspicion in the minds of the people that the British Government would in any way, direct or indirect, interfere with their religion. Lord Halifax, too, in introducing the deputation to the new Viceroy, remarked:—"It was a fundamental principle that Government abstain altogether from anything which could be construed into an attempt to proselytize or interfere with religious beliefs." Should the Government withdraw from direct teaching in its colleges and higher schools and transfer them to the management of the missionaries, the people will come to believe firmly that their rulers do mean to interfere with their religion. Oriental people are notoriously suspicious, and an alien Government ruling over them cannot be too careful in its dealings with them. Again, we must not forget that the missionaries whose primary object as we have remarked above, is proselytism, would lose heart and close their educational institutions, if they do not succeed in making conversions with the rapidity desired by them. Already there has been a talk of closing the Cathedral Mission College, because the Church Missionary Society which supports the institution finds that the education imparted therein does not lead to conversions. This we are afraid, will be the fate of all missionary schools and colleges when their supporters have been convinced that the diffusion of English education does not help proselytism. Such being the case, the placing

of the highest class of education entirely in the hands of the missionaries, which would be the inevitable consequence of the withdrawal by Government from direct teaching in colleges and higher schools, would practically lead to a denial of that kind of education.

The second object of the Despatch of 1854 was to convey useful knowledge to the great masses of the people, who cannot obtain it by their unaided efforts. The Government has been doing its best for securing this noble object; and those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the country know that much success has not attended its earnest and persistent efforts in this direction. The English philanthropists, who are never tired of pressing upon the Government of India the importance of extending elementary education more widely among the masses, should remember that those classes cannot afford to keep their children at school for any length of time. In the sowing, weeding and reaping seasons the agriculturist cannot allow his boy to go to school. His services are then too valuable to be spared. In other times the boy must be employed to tend cattle. People, who can with the greatest possible difficulty keep their body and soul together, and who have no resources whatever beyond the current harvest, cannot be expected to keep their children under the school-master for any length of time. The indegenous schools are, generally, speaking shams, and the money spent on them is almost entirely thrown away. English philanthropists, who are so anxious for the extension of elementary education among the poorer classes of the Indian people, should first of all apply themselves to securing an improvement in the material condition of those classes. Let people have bread first of all; and then there will be time enough to teach them literature and science.

ANTIQUITIES OF ORISSA

SOME weeks ago we acknowledged the receipt of the second volume of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Antiquities of Orissa. This magnificent volume completes the magnificent work of our distinguished countryman on Orissa. Others have written about this interesting Indian province, but none has presented its antiquities in such vivid light as Dr. Mitra has done. He has added to his own vigorous and graphic style no less than eighty-four illustrations, photos and wood-cuts, in the present volume, descriptive of the scenes, caves, temples, idols, and other objects which he has portrayed. These illustrations are of the highest value; they embalm as it were the relics of the ancient art and the history of ancient civilization in India; whilst serving as table ornaments they offer the student the means of tracing the developement of architecture as a fine art at one important corner of the Indian continent. The present volume of the work before us is divided into four chapters. The first chapter gives an account of the Khandagiri hills, their rural character, the legend about their origin, the routes to them, also of the Udayagiri hills, of Rani Naur, its right wing and left wing, then of Ganesha Gumpha, interspersed with the author's remarks on the interpretation of the subject of friezes, next of several caves, such as Svargapuri caves, Jaya Vijaya caves Gopalpura, Munchapura, Vaikuntha cave, Patalapura cave, Jomapura cave, Bhajana cave, Alakapura cave, Tiger cave, Urdhavahu cave, Ananta cave, Kalachandra's cave, Jain cave, Lalatendu Kesari cave, next of several Gumphas such as Hathi Gumpha, Pavana Gumpha, and Sinpa Gumpha, &c. In this chapter our author discusses the religion of the early cave-dwellers. He takes the caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri to be of Bhuddist origin. It is argued against his theory that these caves do not bear Bhuddhistic emblems, but Dr. Mitra says, "doubtless there are some caves in India which have Buddhist emblems carved on them; but we have no more right to conclude therefrom that all Buddhist caves should bear such emblems, than to conclude that because some churches have mural tablets all churches should have them. A religion founded on atheism which recognised no necessity for worshipping images, can well exist—nay flourish—without its sanctuaries bearing emblems of its sectarial or specific character. It is very probable, though it is not quite certain, that in the time of Asoka emblems and images had become common, but there is literally no evidence whatever to shew that a century before his time emblems and images were held in the same estimation, and that Buddhist monastaries were invariably built or excavated with prominent emblems of the faith fixed on them; and in the absence of such evidence, it is futile to accept the hypothesis, for it is no better, as a universally accepted major, and to argue upon it." As regards the age of the caves Dr. Mitra is of opinion that they must have been excavated at an earlier date than the second century before Christ. We next come to the *vexata questio*, the theory of the Greek origin of Orissa architecture and sculptures. This theory has now risen to the dignity of a party question. On the one side are arrayed Mr. Fergusson and his satellites and sycophants, and on the other Dr. Mittra, a host in himself. We have neither time nor space for a full discussion of the subject within the brief compass of this article, but we will give a few salient points. Dr. Mitra emphatically denies that stone architecture was first taught to the Indians by the Greeks, for he contends that stone architecture had existed in this country long anterior to the date of the Greek invasion of the Indian frontier and the Græco Bactrian occupation of North-Western India, and what is true of India generally is *a fortiori* true of Orissa. Our author does not however content himself with inferential evidence—he gives positive evidence. He writes:

> As regards architecture, columns, cornices, and mouldings are, I believe, the principal features which determine the style of buildings in Europe, and in Grecian architecture they were the most remarkable. Now in Greek buildings the most prominent characteristics are their inimmitable columns. These are entirely wanting in Udayagiri, where their place is occupied by heavy, square pillars, and in Khandagiri, the only specimen available is as unlike a Greek column as one column can be to another. In Greece, flat pillasters were extensively used; so were they at Udayagiri; but he would be a highly imaginative man who could spy in the pillasters and pillars shown on plate XXIV any reminiscence of Greek art. Cornices the caves have none which could be for a moment compared to Greek specimen of that member of buildings. The pyramidal battlements and the horse shoe dormer windows of the Udayagiri basreliefs were unknown to the builders of the Parthenon. Dormers form a peculiar feature of mediæval of European architecture, but were unknown to classical builders, and if this fact would justify our supposing the Udayagiri, Sanchi and Barahat dormers, (or more strictly speaking balconies, for they are not true dormers) to be due to the influence of Saxon builders, I shall gladly renounce my theory of their pre-christian antiquity.
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> Of mouldings the two *Cymas*, the *Cavetto*, the *Ovolo*, the *Torus*, the Astragal and the *Fillet*, which play so important a part in the decoration of classical architecture, the last two are all that exist in the caves of Udayagiri, and they are just the ornaments which are the most undecisive in their character. A line of beads and a narrow flat band to enclose them, suggest themselves as ornaments with the smallest possible exertion of the inventive faculty and they have been adopted in all parts of the world without any necessary borrowing: they form the most prominent and oft-repeated embellishment of the hafts of New Zealand hatchets. To lean on them for the determination of any important question of nationality would be to lean on something considerably weaker than the proverbial straw. A kind of guilloche occurs in the Ananta Cave, but as already stated before, it is quite as unreliable as the fillet or the astragal. Morover, were all the mouldings above named traceable in the Caves of Udayagiri, they would be of little moment, for they are all very simple in their design, and it is only when they appear in close peculiar combinations which are so effective in classical buildings that they can be accepted as proofs. If the combinations be not the same, they should at least be similar, and this, I hold, is nowhere the case.

Some of Dr. Mittra's critics have urged that it is a feeling of unreasoning patriotism, which has led him to oppose the theory of Mr. Fergusson. But truth is truth. If there is positive internal evidence in the Orissa sculptures to shew that they were of Indian origin, that they were not indebted in any way to Greek influence, that the natural developement of society in India lead to the developement of art, it argues no small amount of literary hardihood to ignore these facts. It, however, affords us no inconsiderable pleasure to notice that though single-handed our author has triumphantly maintained his ground, and that on some points his chief opponent in a perephrastic way has yielded.

We pass over the second chapter and come to the third, in which the interest of the book we may say centres. It contains a detailed account of Puri. Our author thus begins this chapter:

> No Indian divinity has a more unenviable notoriety in English literature than Jagannatha. Alike in poetry and in prose, in works of imagination as in sober history, he forms a never-dying illustration of all that is cruel, all that is horrible, all that is most revolting to every sense of humanity. The children were immolated in honor of Dionysius, the Druidical wicker cage with its writhing mass of human victims destined to be burnt alive, the Mexican Tezcatlepoca with his annual pile of a hundred thousand captive heads, the Peruvian Pruloucon with its mounds of human flesh every year offered to pacify the wrath of an irate divinity, pale before this hideous Moloch whose terrible car "through blood and bones ploughs its dreadful path." Has the orator to excite in his audience a feeling of revolting abhorrence against any hated object? He cannot do it better than by denouncing it as a car of Jagannatha; the preacher subserves the cause of religion by indulging in the same metaphor; and the statesman holds it as one of his most potent invectives, fit to be hurled at every thing that he thinks the most detestable. It is certain, nevertheless, that human conception has never realised a more innocent and gentle divinity than Jagannatha; and the tenets of his votaries are the very reverse of sanguinary, or revolting. In fact, never was opprobrium more unjustly cast on an inoffensive object than in this instance, and none merited it less. How the mistake has arisen, is an enquiry which does not fall within the scope of this essay, but many circumstance, will be adverted to lower down, which will, it is believed be of use in repudiating the foul charge.

Regarding the sanctity of Puri our author writes:

> It is said, that on one occasion Brahma felt very much distressed at his not having provided in his creation sufficient means for the redemption of created beings, and besought the aid of Narayana for a summary method of salvation. The Cretar Dyonysiaca at which little request, however, was not acceded to, as it would have disturbed the harmony of the creation; but it was pointed out that those who were really earnest about salvation could easily obtain it by dwelling in the secret abode of the divinity on the sea-shore. In praise thereof the Lord said, "On the Northern shore of the sea, to the South of the Mahanadi River, there is my favorite abode. Alone it can confer all the blessings which are derivable from all the other sacred places on the earth put together. Those wise sons of Manu who dwell there, enjoy the fruits of all the good deeds performed by them in their previous births. Know this, Lotus-born, that none who is of little merit or wanting in faith can dwell there. Every step of the land from the Mange forest to the shore of the Southern sea, is the most precious, as I shall show you. The Blue Hill, which flourishes on the sea shore, is the most secret place on earth, most difficultly accessible even to you. Enveloped by my illusion, it remains unknown even to the goods and the demons. Forsaking all company I dwell there in a corporeal form. Rising above all mutability and eternity, I abide at Purushottoma, the holy spot, which is alike unassailable by creation and destruction. Even as you see me here in corporeal shape with all my emblems, so will you, Brahma see me there. On that Blue Hill, to the West of Kulpa fig tree, there is a fountain known under the name of Rohini; dwelling near it men may behold me with their carnal eyes, and washing off their sins, with its water, attain equality with me." The equality here referred to is not confined to merits or moral excellence, but extends to corporeal similitude, and an illustration is afforded in proof of it. It is said that Brahma on hearing the advice, immediately repaired to the sacred spot, and, while standing there beheld a crow, impelled by thirst, coming to the fountain, and taking a sip of its crystal treasure, and then plunging into it. Instantly its form changed from that of a crow to the counterpart of Vishnu himself, with four arms carrying the four-fold emblems of the couch-shell, the discus, the mace, and the lotus; and in this form the matamorphosed being repaired to the heaven of Vishnu. Brahma, beholding this was at once convinced of the transcendental merits of the place, and resolved to extend its glory. Other stories follow. One of them shows that Yama, the regent of the dead has control over the dead of this place, and that death here invariably ensures absolute salvation. A second is intended to show that this spot is not subject to the laws which govern the rest of the universe, and free from all liability to decay and dissolution: it lasts in its prestine glory when all other places and regions and worlds are swept away by the revolution of time.

Our author gives the following account of Chaitanya's reformation at Puri:

> In the time of his successor Prataparudra, however, the place was visited by the great Vaishnavite reformer Chaitanya, and he found here a promising field for the promulgation of his doctrine. Born at Navadvipa in Bengal on the full-moon of Phalguna, in the Saka year, 1407—A. D 1485, he had early turned his attention to religion: on his 28th year adopted the life of a hermit, and devoted the remaining thirteen years of his life to the dissemination of his faith. His doctrine was the same as that of Sandilya as elaborated by Ramanuja; but the credit of giving it practical currency was entirely his own. Prataparudra received him with great honor, and soon became one of his followers. And between the tutor and the pupil the system of Bhakti or love was made to supplant the theory of veneration. From the time of Jajati Kesari to that of Purushottoma, Jagganatha was looked upon as the Supreme Divinity to whom the highest veneration was due and the rituals of the feasts and festivals were so regulated as to display that feeling in every form. But Chaitanya looked upon the divinity as an object of love, and evinced for him the same feeling which a human lover entertains for his mistress. Of the nature of this system of faith, a brief summary has already been given in Vol I, and nothing further need be said here. Chaitanya who was most ardently attached to it, and was at the same time its most zealous disseminator, found the Temple of Puri the best adapted for his purpose. The Old Buddhist character of the place had been preserved to a great extent. The images there were those of divinities who were as yet no members of Hindu pantheon, except by analogy; the name of the principal divinity was of so unsectarian character (lord of the world) that it left a wide room for innovation; and cast distinctions, which elsewhere raised insuperable barriers against a wide system of proselytism, had been long since destroyed by Buddhism, and never been revised,—every one within the sacred precincts of the temple enclosure was was equal to his neighbour, and holy rice-offering to the images could be touched and eaten by all without any let or hindrance. These were exactly the conditions which suited his purpose best and he did not fail to take advantage

of them to the utmost extent possible. With the co-operation of the Raja he caused the mystic songs of Jayadeva to be recited before the images every morning and evening as a part of the daily service, and gave such a turn to the ritual as to make the worship thoroughly anthropomorphic. The divinity ceased, and in his place rose the being who may be looked upon at option as the master, friend, parent, or mistress of the worshipper, and his service was modelled accordingly. A human being, on rising from bed, must first wash his mouth and brush his teeth, and the first service was accordingly made to typify washing and brushing Bathing, breakfast, recreations, dining, and sleeping all followed in symbolisms, and the worship of the divinity was changed to the service of man. The anthropomorphic form of worship, first introduced by Chaitanya still obtains, and traits of it will be seen in the account of the feasts and the festivals which will be given further on. The memory of the reformer is held in the highest veneration and there are upwards of 800 temples devoted to his worship in Orissa.

We have not space for more extracts. The subject of antiquities is by no means attractive to the general reader, but our author's mode of introducing, narrating, and discussing his subjects is so pleasant and interesting that the reader is irresistibly carried by him. The work before us is a monument of the author's researches and industry, of his intellectual resources and strength, and of the many-sidedness of his critical faculty. It is a triumph of English education in India. And lastly it is a most valuable contribution to oriental literature. Our author has laid the people of Orissa under a debt immense of endless gratitude by giving a tongue to the art achievements of their fore-fathers.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that the injury sustained by Sir Ashley Eden from his recent fall from his horse was very slight. At the moment he was stunned, but he soon recovered himself; beyond the shaking he had he hardly suffered any injury. He is now riding about as usual. A private letter from Darjeeling gives the following particulars of the accident:

The Lieutenant Governor had, indeed, a most narrow escape of being killed, but the actual injuries are not so bad as reported. His horse bolted with him down the road and rushed in at the gate of the Shrubbery ground. The road takes a sharp turn to the left just inside the gate and the gate itself at the time enveloped in scaffolding. Fortunately, Sir Ashley managed to clear the scaffolding, and when the brute swerved round to follow the road he was shot off on to the grass. Had he been sent the other way he would probably have knocked his brains out. As it was he was only stunned for the moment, and badly bruised, but his face was not cut as was reported. In a couple of days he was out again and rides as usual though not that bolting horse.

Next month His Honor proceeds on a tour through the Behar districts, and is expected in Calcutta at the latter end of August.

THE APPOINTMENT of Major Evelyn Baring to be the Finance Minister of India in succession to Sir John Strachey shews in what spirit this country is likely to be governed under the Liberal Ministry. It was at first rumoured that Lord Northbrook would be asked to come out again to India, but if his Lordship did not consent to come out, another, and he too a Baring, is coming, who, as Private Secretary to his cousine while Viceroy of India, practically shared the responsibilities of Government. When Lord Northbrook was here, it used to be said in no disparagement to him that two heads and not one governed India, and they were Lord Northbrook and Captain Baring. We have seen many Private Secretaries to Indian Viceroys and Governors, but we do not hesitate to say that we have never come across one so clever, so sagacious, so quick and so thoughtful as Major Evelyn Baring. As for his industrious habits it is enough to say that if necessary he could work for twenty-four hours. He has no humbugging in him; himself a man of sterling worth, he likes those who have talents and abilities not show but substantial. He has a warm sympathy for the people of this country, and though not given to sentimentality he would be the last man to compromise justice. He is a sound economist, as his share in the financial measures of Lord Northbrook and his more responsible duty as Controller of Egyptian Finance testify. His return to India we take it will be followed by a revival of the spirit in which the country was governed at the time of Lord Northbrook, and if Lord Ripon succeeds in restoring the old spirit he will have done all that is expected of him. His Lordship cannot have a safer and sounder Councillor than his new Finance Minister. It is to be regretted that Major Baring will not join his office for four months to come.

THE movement originating with a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal signed by some of the most respectable European inhabitants of Calcutta regarding bad effects upon the health of sailors frequenting this port from exposure to the sun, has resulted in prompt action on the part of the Bengal Government. The Port Commissioners have been instructed to issue a notice requesting masters of vessels to refrain from employing men in works on board ships which will expose them to the heat of the *sun*. Instructions have also been issued to the Bengal Legislative Department to frame a short Bill empowering the Port Commissioners to make a port rule prescribing the hours during which European sailors may be employed on board ship on works necessitating exposure to the sun. It appears from the correspondence which ensued on this movement that only one death of a European seaman occurred in 1879 from exposure to the sun.

THE STATESMAN complains that we have misrepresented him in construing his remarks on commercial morality in Calcutta as suggested by the case of Messrs. Colvin Cowie & Co. The words which we had used were these: "The insolvents (Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co.) left every thing to the chapter of accidents. A morning contemporary, the *Statesman*, says, that this has been more or less the case with many a commercial firm in his city for the last two or three years. We do hope this is not a fact." We confess when we wrote the article commented upon and referred to our contemporary's remarks, we had not his article before us—we wrote from memory, and in doing so we find that technically we were not strictly correct. But we will now quote his own words and let the reader judge for himself. Referring to the failure of Messrs. Colvin Cowie and Co., our contemporary wrote:

We are persuaded that it will not be men engaged in business who will cast stones at them. For what they did is, we fear, what almost every firm would do in similar circumstances. Some of our readers may think that in saying this, we are trying to justify the insolvents; others, that we are slandering men of business generally. We do not justify the insolvents; we think it highly wrong to carry on such a business as theirs has been for the last few years; but we do not think that we are slandering men of business generally when we say that very few of them would consider it immoral to carry on such a business. That does not prove that it is not immoral, but it goes to show that whatever blame belongs to the Messrs. Cowie must cast its shadow over the business world. We should be glad to think that we are mistaken; but we are inclined to believe that almost any business man in Calcutta, taken at random, if he had been shown at any time since 1877, the actual financial condition of this firm, and asked his opinion of the conduct of its members, would have declined to admit that it was morally wrong, though he would doubtless have admitted that it was perilous and likely to prove injurious. It seems to be one of the first principles of business firms, not to give up business, however deeply they may be involved, so long as they can get other people's money to help them to carry it on and until they are brought to a dead halt by sheer inability to meet some present demand upon them. And the sole moral justification of this principle is, that, while they are thus staving off the evil day for themselves and their creditors or constituents, there is a possibility, even if there be no sure ground of hope, that "something may turn up," that some change in the movements of trade, some skilful or lucky stroke of business, some windfall from nobody knows where, will restore them to solvency and enable them to render right to all men.

. . . .

We are forced to the conclusion that those principles of business which allow and encourage a firm to carry on business after it has become insolvent, and when it has no longer any solid ground of hope that it can recover its solvency, are immoral as well as injurious. *If our business community can repudiate the holding of such principles, we shall be glad, even if the consequence must be a more severe judgment* on the Messrs. Cowie. If it cannot, then we must hold that it rests under the shadow of whatever blame is due to these gentlemen.

We appeal to the reader to say whether the impression left on our minds by a perusal of our contemporary's remarks was not justified by his words. Of course he did not exactly say, as we had made him say that the course followed by Messrs. Colvin Cowie & Co., "has been more or less the case with many a commercial firm in this city for the last two or three years." But what did his words really mean? "We do not think," says our contemporary, "that we are slandering men of business generally when we say that very few of them would consider it immoral to carry on such a business." Again, that any business man "would have declined to admit that it was morally wrong," and further, "if our business community can repudiate the holding of such principles, we shall be glad, even if the consequence must be a more severe judgment on the Messrs Cowie. If it cannot, then we must hold that it rests under the shadow of whatever blame is due to these gentlemen." Let the mercantile community of Calcutta judge for themselves what our contemporary's language means. If our good brother nevertheless considers us open to the charge of wilful misrepresentation we plead guilty to the soft impeachment.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla June 22nd.—Kabul 21st June.—General Gough heliographs that Colonel Norman left three Companies at Arganden and took three on to Safed Khak and that between 7 and 8 A.M. yesterday he sent a small picquent of Cavalry under Lieutenant Lumsden from Arganden to Kotalikhat, which was attacked at 10 A. M by 200 mounted and 1,000 footmen. The picquet retired. One sowar was dangerously wounded. A small party from Safed Khak found Rustum Khel deserted. Colonel Mackenzie with reinforcement drove the enemy away and the troops reached Camp at 5 30 P.M.

24th.—Jelalabad 24th June.—A force was sent yesterday to assist Kalu Khan at Daulatzai and found on arrival that he had been released. Shortly afterwards he came into camp. The object with which the force started being effected the troops returned last night to Jelalabad not a shot being fired. The heat is intense.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 26th June, 1880.

(For press of matter we are obliged to abridge this report.)

The market this week was as dull as in the last. There have been some transactions in piece-goods at very low rates. Yarns selling at a disadvantage, buyers offered rates which the importers could barely accept. For country manufactures the demand is less owing to accumulation of stocks by large arrivals.

The export market maintains its activity. 3989 chests of tea were offered at the public sale of the 24th instant, all but 34 chests of which were sold. Ordinary qualities fetched low prices and for finer qualities full rates were obtained. There were limited transactions in Jute which however sold at advanced rates of from 2 to 4 annas per maund. The present stock is 20,000 mds; last year this season it was about a lakh of maunds. There were limited transactions in oil-seeds, which comprised linseed, rape-seed and poppy and the market shewed an upward tendency. In wheat and rice little change over previous rates to report. Money-market easy—Bank rate of interest 5%—Four per cents. ranged from 96-2 to 96-10 and 4½ from 104-4 to 104-10. Six per cent. Municipal debentures sold at 105-4. In Joint-Stock Shares cotton and wool industries found buyers at exchange rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Pubna Government School	13	4	0
C. A. S. Bedford Esq., c.s, Chittagong	19	12	0
Syad Amjad Ali, Chittagong	6	10	0
Lingham Lokhsmaji Pundit, Vizagapatam	13	4	0
Baboo Denonath Ghose, Rawalpindee	13	4	0
,, Nilmony Cooar, Ranchee	10	0	0
,, Luchminarain, Bhaugulpore	4	4	0
,, Kishorilal Bagchee, Assam	6	10	0
,, Gowrisunkur Roy, Cuttack	3	4	0
,, Radhakissen Sen, Berhampore	6	10	0
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Baboo	Gobindprosad, Monghyr.....	13	4 0
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„	Jogendranath Roy, Nurrail.....	13	4 0
„	Gopalchunder Daw, Soorjapore	13	4 0
„	Doorgadas Dutt, Roynah.....	10	0 0
„	Charoochunder Mittra, Secretary Bibigunge Reading Club.....	3	6 6
„	Poreshnath Sookool, Krishnagore	13	4 0
„	Muddon Mohun Ghose, Arrah, Saleel.....	15	0 0
„	Gobind Ram, Allahabad.....	6	10 0
„	Hemchunder Banerji, Muddapore.....	6	10 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 23, 1880.

GENERAL.—Baboo Ananta Lall Chatterjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the SecondGrade in the district of Nuddea, *vice* Baboo Hemchunder Mitter, appointed an Assessor under the Bengal License Act of 1880, and is posted to the Bongong division of that district.

Baboo Suchita Nund Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, in the 24-Pergunnahs district, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Baboo Juggutchunder Roy, appointed an Assessor under the Bengal License Act of 1880.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Bysack is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and is posted to the district of Moorshedabad, *vice* Baboo Suchita Nund Mookerjee, promoted.

Baboo Brojonath Bhuttacharjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, in the Jessore district, *vice* Baboo Baroda Das Bose, appointed an Assessor under the Bengal License Act of 1880, and is posted to the Narail division of that district.

Baboo Kally Prasanna Dey is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and is posted to the Hazaribagh district, *vice* Baboo Goganchunder Banerjee, appointed an Assessor under the Bengal License Act of 1880.

Baboo Tarini Das Banerjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and is posted to the Hazaribagh district, *vice* Baboo Bhoobendronath Roy, appointed an Assessor under the Bengal License Act of 1880.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Denonath Dey, Sub-Deputy Collector of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the district of Bankoora.

Shaik Mahomed Abdurrauf is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Deno Nath Dey, or until further orders.

Baboo Radha Shyam Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Capter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chandpore, in the Tipperah district, is appointed to have charge of the Brahmunberiah division of that district, with effect from the date on which he took charge.

In supersession of the orders of the 19th Aprial last, Baboo Rojonicoomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Tipperah district, is appointed to have charge of the Chandpore division of that district with effect from the date on which he took charge.

Baboo Harrishchunder Banerjee, Special Deputy Collector in charge of the land acquisition work in the Northern Bengal State Railway, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands for the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company at Darjeeling, and for the Tramway at Rungpore.

Baboo Jodunath Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Nowada, in the district of Gya, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Ram Churn Lall, or until further orders.

Baboo Burhandeo Narain, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, in the district of Gya, on special duty, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Raj Kishore Narain, or until further oders.

Baboo Sreenath Chatterjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade. Hajeepore, in the district of Mozufferpore, on special duty, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Baboo Bepin Behary Paramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Barh, in the district of Patna, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen, appointed an Assessor under the Bengal License Act of 1880.

Advertisements.

REQUIRED for the District Engineer's Office of the Moorshedabad District Road Cess Committee one Accountant possessing necessary qualifications and experience on a salary of Rupees 50 per mensem. Application to be made on or before 5th of July 1880.

H. MOSLEY
Chairman,
District Road Cess Committee, Moorshedabad.
Berhampore, 21st June 1880.

WANTED.

A Clerk for the Cooch Behar Audit Office, salary Rs. 70 per mensem. None need apply who has not passed F. A. Examination or who has not the practical experience in the account of the P. W. D. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Auditor of the Cooch Behar State Accounts.

Cooch Behar Audit Office, the 23rd June 1880.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A substantial brick-built Serai or Native Hostelry 148 feet square, occupying nearly 2 biggahs of land and containing 31 apartments with cooking-rooms and other necessary accommodation ; the price is Rs.5,000 ; the property pays a yearly rental of Rs. 700, giving a clear nett return of 10 per cent. per annum ; it is situate near the Jamalpore Station E. I. R.

Apply to Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

To be premptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 3rd day of July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in a suit No. 714 of 1878 (wherein Tarrucknauth Poramanick and others are plaintiffs and Sreemutty Sosheemookhey Dabee is defendant) and dated the 29th day of July 1879 the following property belonging to the estate of Gopaul Chunder Bannerjee deceased.

No. 1. All that the undivided moiety or half part or share of Gopaulkisto Bannerjee of and in all that lower-roomed brick-built house or godown together with the piece of land or ground thereunto belonging and whereon it is built and erected containing as per Collector's Pattah ten chittacks and thirty feet more or less and situate and lying in Clive Street now Rammohun Mullick's Lane in the town of Calcutta and being holding No. 166 and formerly numbered 33/17 and 35/1 in the Municipal tax bills but now numbered 1 and 49 and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by Baboolall Khottah's tenanted house on the south by Gopaul Chunder Dass's tenanted house on the east by Premnauth Mullick's tenanted house and on the west by Premnauth Mullick's tenanted house.

No. 2. Also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that piece of land or ground thereunto belonging containing as per Collector's Pattah eleven cattahs eight chittacks and thirty seven feet and situate and lying in Damzins Lane Colootollah Street in the town of Calcutta and being holding No. 161 and formerly numbered 4 in the Municipal tax bills, but now numbered 9 and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by a drain and Raja Radhacanto Deb's tenanted land, on the west partly by Kassinauth Mullick and Hurronauth Mullick's tenanted land, and partly by a drain, on the south by Damzins Lane and on the east by Nundolall Seals' dwelling house.

No. 3. Also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that peice or a parcel of land or ground containing as per Collector's Pattah two cattahs eight chittacks and forty feet situate and lying in Choonagully in the Town of Calcutta and being holding No. 129 and formerly No. 5. in the Municipal tax bills, but now numbered 18 and butted and bounded as follows, that is on the north by Badul Chunder Sen's stable-house on the west by Golock Chunder Sircar's dwelling house and on the east by Baneymadhub Laha's tenanted house, on the South by Muddoosoodun Laha's dwelling house.

No. 4. And also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built house together with the land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation seventeen cattahs more or less situate and lying in Chinabazar in the Town of Calcutta and being formerly numbered 4 and 5 Chinabazar Lane, but now numbered 4 or 5 Jackson's Ghat and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by a lane leading to the Portuguese Church and Jackson Ghaut Street's on the south by Canning Street on the east by Mr. J. G. Bagram's tenanted house and on the west by the tenanted house belonging to Ramsunder Shaw and Netyechurn Mullick.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of High Court Original Side or at the office of Messrs. Swinhoe Law and Company, the Attorneys for the plaintiffs on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SWINHOE LAW & Co.
Plaintiffs Attorneys,
High Court Original Side
The 13th May, 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS
Registrar.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 3rd July 1880 *at 3 p. m.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Report of the Committee for increasing the Water-Supply.
2. The Chairman to lay on the table Reply from Government on the Report of the Market Committee on the Municipal market of Calcutta.
3. The Chairman to lay on the table Vital Statistics for the month of May 1880.
4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Law Committee at a meeting held on the 3rd June 1880.
5. To confirm Proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 22nd May, 5th, 12th, and 19th June.
6. Letter from Baboo Roma Nauth Law submitting a fresh plan of the proposed Jute Ware-house at No. 36 Manick Bose's Lane.
7. Application from Baboo Rajendro Dutt for a reduction of License fee on his Jute Ware-house at No. 202 Durmahatta Street.
8. Application from Baboo Nobin Chunder Bose for a reduction of License fee on his Jute Ware-house at No. 27 Strand.
9. Letter from Baboo Gooroo Churn Shaw submitting plan for a Jute Ware-house he proposes to construct at No. 15 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পেজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চারি হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্য ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে। শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
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NOTICE is hereby given that Sreemutty Sarat Coomary Dossee widow of the late Punna Laul Seal has by a Deed bearing date the 4th day of June instant and duly registered revoked all and singular the powers and authorities granted by her to Baboo Kannye Laul Seal in and by an agreement bearing date the 7th day of April 1879.

KALLYNAUTH MITTER,
Attorney for Sreemutty Sarat Coomary Dossee.
No. 5, Hastings' Street,
Calcutta, 15th June 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price Rs. 35.

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বঙ্গদর্শন। ১২৮৫। অগ্রহায়ণ।

NOTICE.

Applications under Section 21 Act II of 1880 B. C. (License Tax Act) from persons assessed in Calcutta will be received by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, at the Board of Revenue, No. 2 Bankshall Street on Wednesday the 16th June, and every Thursday in each week following between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

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HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

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You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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